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Washington, D. C.



BEAUTIFUL  
GROUNDS  
PETERSON  
NURSERY  
CHICAGO



BEAUTIFUL

GROUND

DESIGN

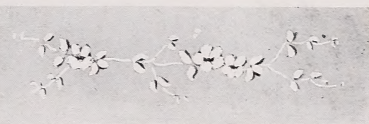
WORK

CHICAGO





*Yucca filamentosa*  
(Adam's Needle)



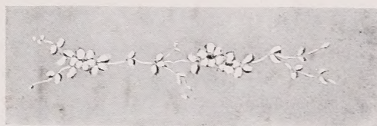
# PETERSON NURSERY

ESTABLISHED

~ 1856 ~

W<sup>M</sup>A. PETERSON  
PROPRIETOR

OFFICE 164 LA SALLE ST.  
CHICAGO



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*Beautiful Grounds*



# *A Practical Manual of Information.*

## History



THIS nearly fifty years since P. S. Peterson established Peterson Nursery, which is now carried on by his only son.

The elder Peterson began his life-work in 1841 at Maltesholm, Sweden. He continued his studies in Germany, and in 1851 left the employ of Louis Van Houtte, in Ghent, and came to America. After engaging with some of the eastern nurserymen, he finally settled in Chicago. From the modest start in 1856, on rented land, the plant now covers 480 acres.



*Our Private Park*



## Location

The nursery is situated within the city limits, on Lincoln and Peterson avenues, eight miles northwest of the court-house and five miles from Lincoln Park.

The nursery is two miles west of Rose Hill station, reached either by the C. & N.-W. Ry., the Robey or Clark Street electric cars; or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles beyond the end of the Lincoln Avenue electric line at Bowmanville.

A map is given on page 80, which shows how accessible we are for those who drive or ride a wheel.

By train, the trip from the center of the city to the nursery can be made in three-quarters of an hour.

Customers who wish to be met with carriages, will make arrangements a day in advance at the city office.

We reserve by tagging all specimens selected at the nursery, until delivery, and the price will be in accordance with stock selected. *The grounds are closed on Sunday.*

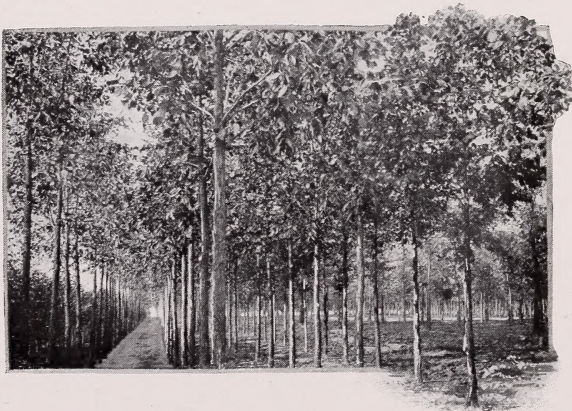
## Telephones

We have four telephones, both local and long distance.

Business Department, Main 4162, and Automatic 5462.

Landscape Department, Main 3613.

Residence, Lake View 103.



*American Elm—Rows  $\frac{1}{2}$  Mile Long*

## Our Specialty

Our specialty is large quantities of acclimated specimen stock in extra heavy sizes, which can be moved without any material setback, and give immediate effect. The superiority of our stock is due not only to intelligent care, but also to our unrivalled soil advantages.

We have all kinds of soil desired. Young plants begin in a light sandy loam, and as they grow older are transplanted into rich, deep, black soil, and, eventually, for the heavy specimens for local planting, are for the third and fourth moving, planted where the sub-soil is clay. This always assures our getting plenty of fibrous roots and a good ball of earth.

## Prices

This manual does not contain prices, but rather instructions and suggestions. We will furnish free, on application, a complete price-list of all stock which we have for sale.

It is well, in ordering, to name possible substitutes, especially in late orders.

Our prices may seem high to those not familiar with the grade of stock we produce, but when the height only of plants is given, we want it understood that they will be as bushy as well-grown specimens should be.

Trees bear the same relation to one another in size as the square of their diameters; hence, a 4-inch tree is four times as large as a 2-inch tree. It takes three 3-inch trees to equal a 5-inch tree, and a 7-inch tree is twice as large as a 5-inch tree.

## Publications

Manual of Beautiful Grounds.

Wholesale and Retail Price List for shipping.

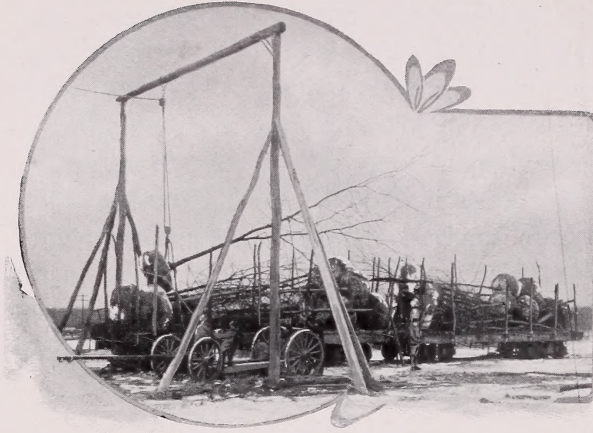
Popular Price List, giving prices at which we plant and guarantee stock within driving distance of our nursery, and includes larger stock than can be shipped.

Descriptive Price List of Peonies.

Stock List giving a complete list of all varieties carried, arranged botanically.



## Shipping Facilities



*Private Track—Loading Trees*

A 500-foot private track on our own property, adjoining the C. & N.-W. Ry., with a powerful derrick, and ample frost-proof packing and storage sheds give us the best equipment for forwarding

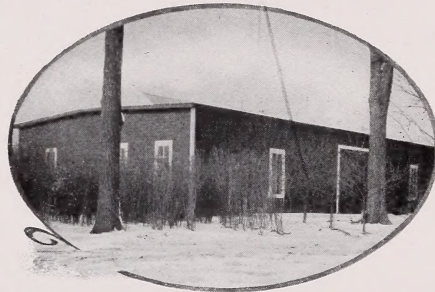
stock on the shortest notice. All the Express Companies have offices near us.

Everything in this manual can be shipped between October 1, and November 20; and, in the spring, from March 15 until the leaves have come out in May so far as to prevent further handling. Perennials can be moved both earlier in the fall and later in the spring.

By careful manipulation of roots large trees can be shipped in bales to long distances. We prefer, however, to use boxes whenever possible. When no packing instructions accompany the order, we use our own judgment in the matter. Packing material, including

moss, straw, etc., is charged for at cost. We do not pay freight or express unless otherwise agreed. Owing to the congested condition of transportation companies, freight shipments will be somewhat delayed so kindly get your *order in as early as possible*.

For very fancy specimens or heavy stock, with a ball of earth, we recommend the use of a whole car and shipping in bulk.



*Packing Shed*



As we do not then charge for packing, the expense is really no greater, and the stock can be received and planted as easily as if simply transplanted across the nursery.

Trees larger than  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter cannot be baled to ship in bundles, and must be sent in car-load lots.

A certificate of annual inspection by our State Entomologist is furnished with every shipment.

We do not mail plants, as we do not deal in "microscopic specimens."

We guarantee all stock furnished by us to be first-class, true to name, and delivered in good condition to the transportation company.

We do not guarantee stock to grow which is not planted by us in accordance with our Popular Price List.

No complaint will be entertained if not made within ten days after receipt of shipment.

## Address

Send all communications to 164 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Remittances should be made payable to *Peterson Nursery*, by post-office or express money-order, by drafts, or by registered letter.

Customers who have not dealt with us before should send cash with order, or satisfactory references. Old customers may, if they wish, remit on receipt of goods or invoice. All accounts are due net cash as soon as goods are received.



*Norway Maples on our Lawn*

## Practical Information and Suggestions

**I**N presenting this manual, attention has been paid particularly to the beautifying of homes by the making of lawns, planting of flowers, shrubs and other decorations. The following hints are given in the hope that they may be of some help to those interested. It is impossible to enter into details on a great many subjects that might be of interest to those who contemplate laying out a place, but we will try to give a few practical suggestions regarding the selection and proper treatment of a residential site.

“Nothing is so restful to the eye, or such a balm to the tired nerves, as Nature’s own mantle of green”; and for that reason it is generally conceded that the suburban district is the most satisfactory location for a home. Within the past few years transportation facilities have become so much better that it is

now possible for a business man to reside outside of the city and thus obtain the advantages of a larger area of ground and pure air. Twenty or even thirty miles from the city would not be too far for the majority of business men. The location of a home should then, primarily, be made with reference to transportation facilities and good roads.

Another item which plays an important part in the future beauty of the place is the soil. As no permanent building can be successfully erected without a suitable foundation, neither can a satisfactory lawn scheme be attained without proper soil. In sandy locations black soil and a sub-layer of clay

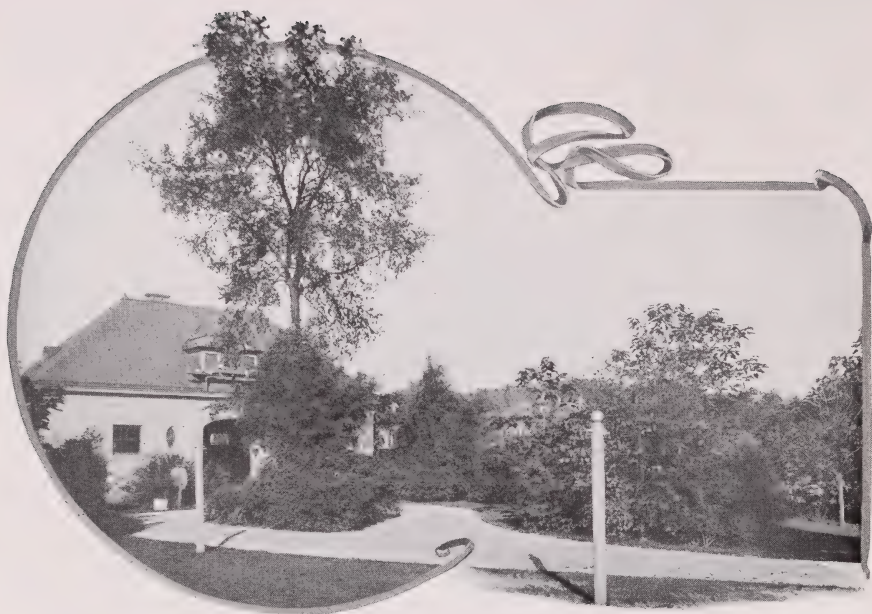


*Shrubs used in Masses*

can be brought in at considerable expense, and the drainage will be good. Hard-pan clay is much more difficult to contend with, as not only must alluvial soil be obtained, but the drainage problem must be dealt with. It is very hard to convert clay soil to a mellow and healthy state, and great care is necessary to prevent dampness being communicated to the walls of the house. It is important to have the soil as friable as possible, and light loam is best for all growing plants.

Regarding the situation of the house on the lawn, it is very hard to say definitely what to do; a location which would be pleasing to one, might be entirely unsatisfactory to another. A few general principles, however, should not be overlooked. For instance, the carriage entrance should be located as nearly as possible facing the northwest. This suggestion is based on the supposition that the layout is large enough to admit of putting the barns some distance away, in the northwestern corner of the property; the entrance driveway to pass to the north of the dwelling without

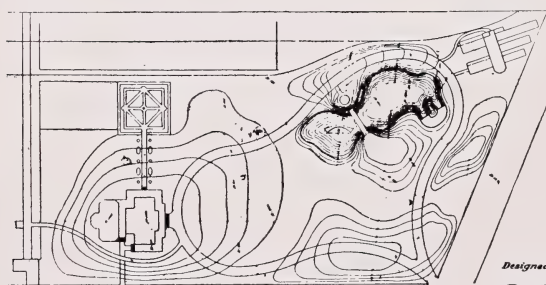




*Treatment around the Stable*

crossing, near the house, the south or east outlooks. The residence should be on a slight rise, both for the sake of drainage and to command a view of the whole place. A driveway should always lead *up* to a house.

The first thing a landscape engineer should do would be to make a topographical survey. This indicates the contour of the ground to be treated, as well as the exact location of all structures which belong to the property. Such a plan should be made



*Topographical Survey*

before a tree or shrub is placed.

Next, a very carefully prepared landscape plan should be produced. This will omit the contour lines, but, in their place, will have

Designed by  
*Peterson Nursery*  
1000 - 10th Ave. - S.W.  
Minneapolis, Minn.

the exact location of all shrubbery plantations as well as trees. A few dollars expended for such plans in the beginning will be amply repaid in the increased beauty and value of the place, and in the enjoyment to be derived from it year after year. This advice may prevent many unfortunate and expensive mistakes.

A tree being planted for a lifetime or longer, gives satisfaction depending on its quality and location. After the plan has been prepared, if you decide to carry it out personally, go slow, as year after



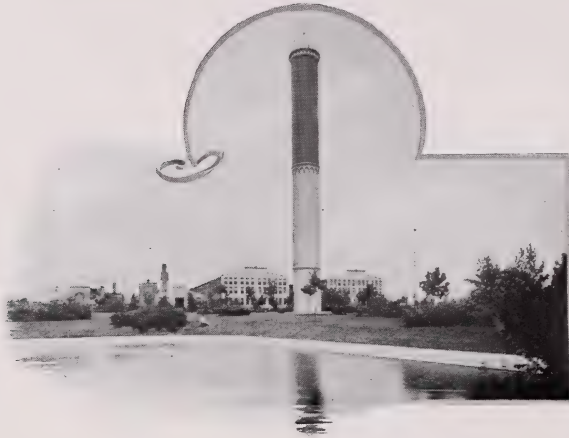
*Planting Plan*

year you will see places where new varieties of shrubs and trees can be added to advantage. You will then have a place to put these trees without being obliged to take out other stock to make room for them. In planning a place do not attempt too much by planting a great quantity of stock. Do not have a great many walks; wait and see by actual experience what walks are necessary. If the paths must be winding, plant shrubs on the concave side of the curves. Simplicity should be one of the first things to be aimed at in laying out grounds. A general rule to follow is, to plant shrubs in the angles and along the borders of your property, leaving the center open for lawn and a few ornamental trees.

As with a fine painting the framework or setting needs to be carefully thought out so as to make the painting most prominent, so in the planning of private grounds, a great deal of care should be exercised in making the plantation set off the house as much as possible. The house is the picture, the plantation the frame.

Pleasant outlooks and views of the surrounding country can be left by the judicious use of trees and shrubs. The landscape

architect will select the views which you wish to retain and will plant the trees and shrubs accordingly. Water, with its beautiful changes of light and shadow, deserves a very prominent



*What we can do for Factory Sites*

place whenever possible, as it adds greatly to the beauty of any vista.

Small homes may not require all these surveys and plans, but it is equally important to plant properly so as to make the most of the

resources at hand. The house should be so located that as much open space as possible is left to the south and east. Avoid setting single plants or beds in the center of open areas. Unless a definite formal treatment is sought for in harmony with the structure it surrounds, irregular, "off-center" arrangement is more pleasing and makes a place look larger.

Hedges serve for lines of demarkation, but should be relieved of their severe monotony by having groups of shrubs dashed in here and there in front of them. A wall or hedge not toned down by some planting, foreshortens the perspective and gives a cramped appearance.

Often the mistake is made of planting a few trees about a residence and expecting them and a grass lawn to give a cozy, home-like impression. This result is produced by shrubs judiciously planted, and they are as important factors in their sphere, as the furnishings are to the house.

A part of the premises which is often neglected is the parkway, between the sidewalk and the curb. It is desirable to have all the street trees, in a block, at least, of one kind and an equal distance apart, and in the center of the planting space. Select



varieties which have tops sufficiently high so as not to interfere with carriages or street lighting. The planting of shrubbery in the parkway should not be general as it is likely to be a catch-all for litter and is dangerous at street crossings where it obstructs the view of approaching vehicles.



*Weeping Trees*

The proper use of trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants in the city, village, suburban or country home area, should be worthy of our best efforts. Upon the appearance of the place depends a charm which not only pleases but elevates the community as well as the occupant of the home. The work of the public at large, has been, up to the present time, to provide for the necessities, to build up houses, and then think of their embellishments. Landscape work is yet in its infancy but we trust that soon the purpose of man will be to provide a beautiful spot where he can rest from his labors midst the glories of nature.

These various principles when carried out properly, should transform a prairie waste into the most beautiful home plot.



*Specimen Trees*



## Landscape Department

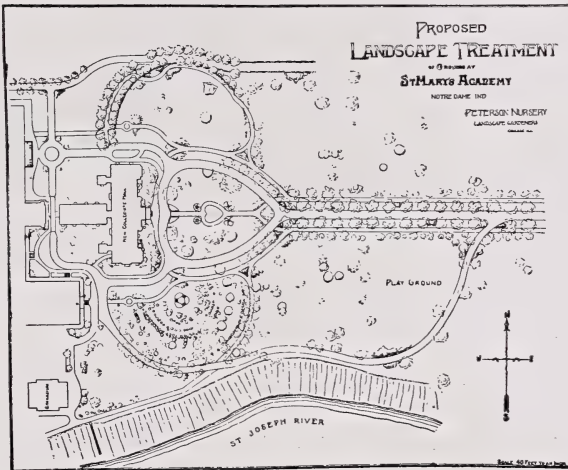


HE demand for our assistance in selecting stock particularly adapted to various soils and difficult locations has made landscape gardening an important department of our business.

We point with pride to the beautiful grounds of many of the fine residences in and about Chicago as examples of what our material is like, and as to our skill in properly arranging the same for best effects. We are prepared to make topographical surveys, draw landscape plans, furnish estimates on grading, road-making, installing sewer and water systems, and

furnishing and planting nursery stock.

In a word, we will provide plans, which can be easily understood, material and labor, doing everything in a correct and workmanlike manner, and under expert supervision.



*Landscape Plan*

We will at any time call upon parties contemplating such improvements. If assistance in making selections, or other horticultural advice is desired, we will be pleased to give such advice at our city office.

# CULTURAL SUGGESTIONS

WE have dealt in the foregoing with the theoretical side of the subject, and now have to treat with the practical question of seeing this stock planted and properly cared for. It is of importance in selecting nursery stock to get acclimated, transplanted, bushy, well rooted specimens. With no other class of material will success crown your efforts. Where it is possible, the stock should be planted before the grass seed is sown. In this way the seed will be allowed to mature without being disturbed. We will therefore, take up these matters in rotation.

It is important that where either lawn making or planting is contemplated, the soil should be made deep, mellow and rich by the addition of manure or other fertilizers. The basis of good lawns is deep cultivation, not less than one foot of mellow soil and thorough drainage.

After the soil has been prepared, there are several methods of obtaining a good lawn. First, by seeding process. The best time to seed is on a late snow, the idea being that when the snow melts, the seed is carried into the soil and germinates quickly. Most dealers have a variety of seed which is especially adapted for growth in the shade. This is a less expensive method than sodding. If the latter is to be done, select good, clean prairie sod, which after cutting, should be not less than one inch and a half thick. This sod should be free of weeds and after being placed, should be thoroughly rolled. Another method of procuring a lawn, is to sod the borders with strips one foot and a half wide, seeding the balance. This prevents the rains from washing the soil onto the walks.



We have already given some ideas as to the location of drives and walks, and now will give a few suggestions as to the method of making them. It is useless to attempt to do this work without proper drainage. For all general purposes except for heavy teaming, walks and roads may not be more than seven inches deep. Whatever material is used, whether sand, gravel or cinders, the coarsest should be at the bottom, followed with the finer above and gradually reaching the finest and cleanest material which should be used as the top dressing. It is very important that roads and walks should be rolled thoroughly. Rolling in the majority of cases is what either makes or spoils the road. A roadway should not be allowed to get too dry but should be sprinkled as often as necessary.

A water system is an important adjunct to any country place. Trees and shrubs, as well as lawns, need more or less water. This watering should be done systematically, twice a week, not every day, as the ground will soon become sour with this latter treatment.

Regarding fences and out buildings, the less conspicuous they can be made to appear, the better for the general effect. A system of sunken fences, that is, fences set in a depression with shrubs planted in front, will very successfully keep out intruders and will not mar the landscape.

As soon as the trees or shrubs are received from the nursery, they should be unpacked very carefully and heeled in, that is, a trench dug and the roots placed therein and covered with soil. This treatment only applies when stock is to be left for some little time before planting.

In planting trees, the same rule applies as for lawns, with this addition that where the sub-soil is clay or sand, holes sufficiently large must be made, the poor earth removed and then filled with good black soil. For ordinary sized trees, holes three feet in diameter and two feet deep will be none too large. For shrubs or plants which are in groups or masses, the soil must be trenched to the depth of eighteen inches, removing poor material and filling up with good soil. It is very important in planting stock, that the soil be well tamped among the roots, the idea being not to

allow air spaces to be made between the roots as these will fill with water and freeze, thus killing the tree. Before planting, stock should be pruned. The roots that have been broken in transit, must be trimmed out and all of the other larger roots should be cut off clean with a sharp knife near the end. This will induce a new growth of fibrous roots which are so necessary to the feeding of the tree. It is also required to trim the top to conform to the amount of roots left. The whole idea in trimming is to equalize the top and roots. If too much top is left, the roots will not be strong enough to support it and a great many branches will die.

The best time to prune the majority of shrubs such as Spireas, Lilacs and nearly all others which flower on the old wood, is just after they have blossomed. There is another class of shrubs that flower in mid-summer on the new or current year's growth, such as hydrangea, althea, etc., which should be severely trimmed before they leaf out. In planting herbaceous plants, it is always a good plan to mulch the ground thoroughly after planting. If it has not been done it is important to keep the ground moist to keep it from baking or drying out.

Mulching as advised above, consists of leaves or well rotted manure spread on the surface of the ground, covering the earth disturbed by planting.

## Treatment of Scales, Insects, Etc.

Experience has demonstrated that spraying is the best protection against insects. Give the trees a thorough spraying, removing all dead wood. For treatment of Cotton Scales, scrape the adult scales off the branches with steel brushes and spray with either of the following formulas:

**SOFT SOAP FORMULA**—Heat a quart of soft soap until it becomes liquid; remove from the fire, add one pint kerosene and agitate freely for from three to five minutes, or until it forms a cream-like emulsion, from which the oil does not separate upon standing. This is a stock solution and can be kept for any length



of time. Before using, it should be diluted according to the condition of the trees and kinds of insects. For scale insects it is desirable to spray while the trees are dormant, after diluting this stock solution so that there will be one part of kerosene to three of water; but if it is applied for the same class of insects while the trees are in leaf, the amount of water should be at least seven or eight times as great as of the kerosene in the stock solution. At this strength it will be fatal to all soft-bodied insects and to many of the scales, while for many of the insects with soft bodies it will be found sufficiently powerful if fifteen parts of water are used to one of the kerosene.



*View in our Nursery*

# ORNAMENTAL TREES

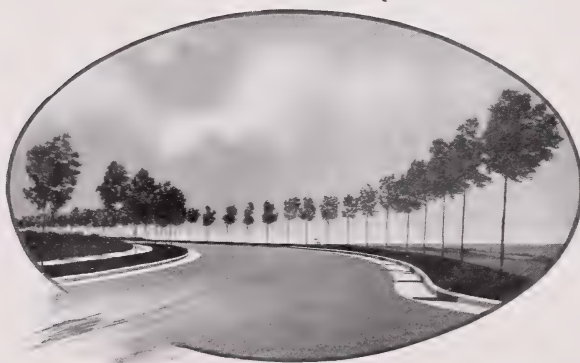


## *In our Grounds*



HIS section includes all deciduous trees suitable for street and lawn planting. For additional botanical varieties carried refer to illustrated stock list. The nomenclature is in accordance with the Index Kewensis.

## Bronze-leaved Ash (*Fraxinus americana Petersonii*)



*Avenue Planted with Bronze Ash*

A very desirable variety originating in our nursery. Its characteristics are its erect habit, straight smooth trunk, and dark green foliage, which holds very late, with fine bronze



autumnal coloring, and grows to be a large tree. Its value as a street tree is illustrated by the photograph of Wahl Avenue, Milwaukee.

## Green Ash (*Fraxinus lanceolata*)

A western ash of medium height, with both sides of the leaves bright green.

## White Ash (*Fraxinus americana*)

A native hardwood tree which always grows straight and symmetrical. It is an easy grower, and thrives under unfavorable conditions of soil in either wet or dry localities. It is used a great deal as a street tree, but is equally desirable for planting on the lawn. We have large quantities of uniform trees in any size desired.



White Ash

## Canoe Birch (*Betula papyrifera*)

This is the best birch for permanent planting, as it moves easily and grows rapidly. It is a large native tree, with paper-white bark, which makes a pleasing contrast on the lawn.

## Cut-leaved Birch (*Betula alba pendula*)

A graceful conical weeper, with slender branches and deeply-cut foliage. Although of European origin, it is often used where a medium-sized lawn tree is desired, and is very satisfactory when not attacked by woodpeckers.

## American Beech (*Fagus ferruginea*)

The common nut tree of the east. The foliage is a rich, glossy green, holding all winter. A slow-growing tree in this climate, and is to be used as a fancy lawn tree.



*American Beech*

large, western variety, which is perfectly hardy and thrives even in sand.

## Globe-headed Catalpa

(*Catalpa bignonioides nana*)

Often called Bungei Catalpa.

A dwarf, compact tree, used in formal gardens.

## Japanese Catalpa (*Catalpa Kaempferi*)

A medium-sized species, blooming two weeks later than *speciosa*, with cream-

## Butternut (*Juglans cinera*)

A fast-growing native of medium size, that bears early and moves easily when small.

## Catalpa (*Catalpa speciosa*)

A rapid-growing, tropical-looking tree, with large leaves and great panicles of fragrant flowers. Its popularity is largely due to its having a broad top, which quickly produces dense shade. We grow only the



*Catalpa*

colored flowers. The narrow seed pods are persistent all winter. A very attractive lawn tree.

## Purple-leaved Catalpa (*Catalpa bignonioides purpurea*)

An attractive variety, whose leaves are bright purple when they first come out.



*Bird Cherry*

crab is amber colored and of the best flavor. It does not transplant well and never becomes a large tree.

## Bird Cherry (*Prunus virginiana*)

A small, very profuse-flowering tree, which generally grows with several stems and can be used as a large shrub. The showy white racemes are followed by equally attractive berries.

## Wild Crab Apple

(*Pyrus coronaria*)

The native sort, which is also the most fragrant and has pink flowers. The jelly made of this

## Bechtel's Double-flowering Crab Apple

(*Pyrus Ioensis flore pleno*)

A very showy double variety, originating in the west. This is absolutely the handsomest ornamental flowering crab to be had.



*Bechtel's Crab Apple*



*Wild Crab Apple*



## American Elm (*Ulmus americana*)

The ideal street tree. We have made the growing of elm a specialty for many years and have thousands of trees fifteen or more years old which have received every advantage in culture and handling, based on scientific and practical methods. We have them trained either as avenue trees or with spreading tops for lawn planting.

## Camperdown Elm (*Ulmus montana pendula*)

A slow-growing, flat-headed, weeping elm for individual lawn planting; or, trained in umbrella form, makes a pleasing arbor. It is worked on the Scotch elm, and, like all grafted trees, its top increases in width and symmetry with age, but not in height.



*Camperdown Weeping Elm*

## English Field Elm

(*Ulmus campestris*)

A small-leaved, slow-growing species, with gray bark.

## Huntington Elm (*Ulmus montana vegeta*)

An English variety with smooth bark and medium-sized leaves. On account of its erect habit and fast growth it is often used for avenue planting.

## Purple-leaved Elm (*Ulmus montana purpurea*)

A British Elm with purple foliage in the spring.

## Ginkgo (*Ginkgo biloba*)

The Maiden-hair Fern tree of Japan. Its odd, leather-like, fan-shaped leaves make it an interesting tree. A unique curiosity, as it is the only extant conifer with broad leaves.

## Hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*)

A large, sturdy tree, something like an elm, but the branches grow generally at right angles with the trunk. A rare native, with hard, very rough bark, standing drought and dry winds well. It should be more largely used, both as a street and a lawn tree.



Hackberry

## Hercules' Club (*Aralia spinosa*)

Often called the Hardy Fern and the suggestive name, "Devil's Walking Stick." A small, low-growing, spiny-stemmed tree of tropical effect. Very attractive when planted in groups.



Hercules' Club

## Hop Tree (*Ptelia trifoliata*)

A small tree with ornamental hop-like seed. Generally used in mass planting among tall shrubs.

## Golden Hop Tree

(*Ptelia trifoliata aurea*)

The above, with glossy, golden leaves, which retain their color well.

## Honey Locust (*Gleditschia triacanthos*)

The old-time thorny species. Can be trimmed into hedge form, or will grow, as a tree, to large proportions.

## Thornless Honey Locust or Acacia

(*Gleditschia triacanthos inermis*)

This variety transplants easily, has fern-like leaves and is fine for contrast with other trees of dense foliage. The grass grows well under it.



*Acacia*

## Horse Chestnut

(*Aesculus Hippocastanum*)

The popular eastern tree, with round head and showy white flowers. A desirable specimen lawn tree. It seems to do better in partial shade.

## Red-Flowering Horse Chestnut

(*Aesculus carnea or rubicunda*)

A fancy lawn tree, smaller than the above. It bears bright red flowers, even on young trees.

## Double White-Flowering Horse Chestnut

(*Aesculus Hippocastanum flore pleno*)

Lower headed than the type, producing no fruit.



*Horse Chestnut*



## Ohio Buckeye Horse Chestnut (*Aesculus glabra*)

The native sort, which has foliage a little narrower than other horse chestnuts, and yellow flowers. A good lawn tree which will thrive anywhere.



*Linden*

## American Linden

(*Tilia americana*)

A fast-growing, upright, close-headed native, with large leaves and fragrant flowers. It grows to be a large tree, even in poor soil. We have absolutely uniform trees in quantity, suitable for line or formal planting.



*Cut-leaved Maple*

## Cut-leaved Maple

(*Acer dasycarpum laciniatum*)

The most graceful and satisfactory large weeping tree. A native of Illinois, and a great acquisition to any lawn. The branches reach to the ground. It is easy to grow in any soil.

## Ash-leaved Maple or Box Elder (*Acer Negundo*)

A large, rapid grower of spreading habit. Good for covering objectionable outlooks.

## Silver Maple (*Acer dasycarpum*)

A fast grower, makes a dense shade and thrives in any kind of soil. Very suitable for street planting and soon develops into a large tree.

## Geneva Maple (*Acer platanoides Geneva*)



*Norway Maple*

A form originating in Geneva, New York. It adds to the regular Norway Maple characteristics: from July to the end of the season, a dark purple tinge to the foliage—a fine fall effect.

## Schwedler Maple

(*Acer platanoides Schwedleri*)

This variety of the Norway comes out in the spring with striking blood-red foliage. It afterwards changes to a very dark green. A good substitute for the blood beech, as it trans-

plants easily. This we consider the most desirable fancy tree that we have. (See cover cut.)

## Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*)

The ideal tree for all purposes. A fast-growing, rather large tree that comes out early in the season with yellow flowers, and has dense dark green foliage, holding longer than all others in the fall. It moves easily and grows best in high, light soil.



*Buckeye*  
(See page 27.)

## Sugar or Hard Maple (*Acer saccharinum*)

A slow grower, but in time it becomes one of the grandest trees our country produces. The foliage in autumn takes on rich red and golden hues. It grows well in the shade.



*Sugar Maple*

## Tartarian Maple (*Acer tataricum Ginnala*)

A fine-twigged, dwarf species, with small leaves, which take on rich fall coloring. A hardy substitute for the tender Japanese maples.

## Mountain Ash (*Pyrus Aucuparia*)

A small, European, ornamental lawn tree, with bright berries in the fall. Susceptible to the attacks of borers.

## Russian Mulberry (*Morus alba latifolia*)

A very large shrub when grown in bush form or a small tree if trained in tree shape. Very interesting foliage, as each leaf has a different shape. It is perfectly hardy and is fine material for shutting off alleys, either as a tall hedge or for rear planting of screens. Grows in poor soil, but not well in the shade.

## Teas' Weeping Mulberry (*Morus alba pendula*)

A very ornamental, fast-growing, umbrella-shaped weeper, just





*Weeping Mulberry*

like the illustration. Grows easily in any soil. Always remains the same height, but grows denser and wider with age.

## Balsam Poplar or Balm of Gilead

(*Populus balsamifera candicans*)

A large, glossy-leaved, native poplar, with very fragrant buds, hence its name. All the poplars are rapid growers and make a quick effect.

## Carolina Poplar (*Populus deltoidea*)

The fastest grower we have. It stands soot and smoke, will thrive in sand, and will often grow under conditions which kill out every other kind of tree. It is a seedless form of the cottonwood, so produces no cotton to litter up the lawn and catch on screens.



## Lombardy Poplar

(*Populus nigra pyramidalis*)

A fast, erect grower of spire-like habit, much used in formal planting. The pointed top is indispensable to give variety to the sky line.

*Carolina Poplar*

## Golden Poplar (*Populus deltoidea aurea*)

Van Geert's golden-leaved variety, which is rounder headed than the other poplars.

## Bolle's Poplar (*Populus alba pyramidalis*)

From Turkestan. Resembles the Lombardy, but has silver leaves and is not as fast a grower. A good background material for shrubbery screens.

We also have, in limited quantities, some fifteen other Poplars, of Russian and Oriental origin, some of which are of considerable merit, and which differ in bark and shape of leaves.

## Purple-leaved Plum (*Prunus cerasifera atropurpurea*)

Generally called *Prunus Pissardi*. A small, fancy tree, originating in Persia. It may be used individually or in groups. It retains its purple foliage during the summer. Requires some protection.

## Prickly Ash (*Xanthoxylum americanum*)

A small spiny tree, with aromatic bark, leaves, and fruit. Much used to prevent "cutting 'cross-lots." Generally considered as a shrub.

## American Red Bud

(*Cercis canadensis*)

Also called Judas Tree. A dwarf tree, very attractive in early spring when completely covered with red blossoms before a leaf appears.

## American Sycamore

(*Platanus occidentalis*)

A lofty, wide-spreading tree, with large heart-shaped leaves. The grayish bark makes a fine contrast against the green.



*Sycamore*

## Native Thorn (*Crataegus*)

We have varieties with three distinct periods of blooming: those that flower before the leaves appear; others when the leaves are partially out; and also when the foliage is fully developed. They differ also in size of fruit, and we have them trained as small trees, or with several stems like bushes.

## Cockspur Thorn (*Crataegus Crus-galli*)

Makes the best formidable hedge, as its thorns are very numerous and sharp. Like all thorns, it is very desirable for planting in groups on the lawn, but it differs from the others in having its foliage as glossy as if varnished.

## Tree of Heaven (*Ailanthus glandulosa*)

A tropical sumach-like tree from China. Very striking, and adapted to mass planting. Thrives in any soil, and especially in the sand. Does better if planted in the spring.



*Tree of Heaven*

## Black Walnut (*Juglans nigra*)

The well-known nut and timber tree. Can only be transplanted when small.



*Tulip Tree*

## Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*)

A large, stately, native tree of rapid growth. It is conspicuous for its odd-leaves and large tulip-shaped flowers. It should be transplanted only when small, and preferably in the spring.



# WILLOW (*Salix*)

A family of rapid-growing trees, which are commonly found in low, damp places, but are equally adapted to lawn and screen planting. The leaves in the several varieties are widely different in shape, color, and size; and no other family has so wide a range of color in bark for brightening up winter landscapes.

## Weeping Willows:

**BABYLONIAN** (*Salix babylonica*). Large, graceful weeper of majestic proportions. It is sometimes called the "Napoleon Willow," from the fact that it was planted over Napoleon's grave at St. Helena.

**KILMARNOCK** (*Salix Caprea pendula*). A low, umbrella-shaped willow of the "pussy willow" order. Grafted on a standard five feet high.



*Wisconsin Weeping Willow*

**RING-LEAVED** (*Salix babylonica annularis*). A form of the Babylonian willow, but with curious narrow curled leaves.

**WISCONSIN** (*Salix babylonica dolorosa*). Just like the illustration. Has a low, flat head, and generally a crooked trunk.

## Willows with Attractive Bark:

**BLUE** (*Salix alba caerulea*). Grows in tree form and is very attractive in winter.

**DAPHNE** (*Salix daphnoides*). Grows in tree form, with reddish-brown bark.

**GOLDEN** (*Salix alba vitellina*). We have them trimmed as trees or with branches from the ground up.

**MAHOGANY** (*Salix alba britzensis*). Bright red bark in winter. A large, symmetrical tree.

## Willows with Interesting Leaves:

COTINUS (*Salix nigricans cotinifolia*). A small, bushy tree, with an oval leaf like the Purple Fringe.

LAUREL (*Salix pentandra*). An upright tree, with large, dark, shining, green foliage, resembling the Bay tree.

PURPLE (*Salix purpurea*). In bush form, very suitable for back-grounds.

ROSEMARY (*Salix rosmarinifolia*). A low, slow-growing bush, with narrow, silky, silver foliage.

ROYAL SILVER (*Salix alba argentea*). A small tree, with silver foliage.

VIBURNUM-LEAVED (*Salix nigricans viburnoides*). A low-headed, bushy tree, with a rich, dark green leaf.

# FLOWERING SHRUBS



FOR successful landscape treatment, too much cannot be said about the essential importance of shrubbery. Properly arranged, shrubs do not encroach on the lawn, but give it an appearance of depth that makes it seem larger than otherwise. For screens to hide fences, for hedges, and for giving privacy to home grounds, they are indispensable; and if selected with reference to period of blooming, it is possible to have masses of flowers continuously from April to November.

The figures given indicate height at maturity; the month stated signifies the time of blooming; the color refers to the flower.

## Flowering Almond

(*Prunus japonica*)

5 feet. May.

A small shrub completely enveloped in bloom before the leaves appear. We have both the **double pink** and the **double white** flowering varieties. Frequently damaged by borers.



*Flowering Almond*

## Althea or Rose of Sharon (*Hibiscus syriacus*)

15 feet. August and September.

A vigorous upright shrub which transplants readily and grows



in any soil. Especially useful on account of its late blooming period. It requires protection, and should be planted only in the spring. We have five varieties: **Single white, single blue, double white, double red,** and a variegated **rose and white.**



*Green Barberry*

## Green Barberry

(*Berberis vulgaris*)

8 feet. June. Yellow.

Undoubtedly the best hedge plant where a dense spiny low fence is wanted. Requires plenty of sunshine and good soil. Used in grouping, as its red berries, holding all winter, make it highly ornamental.

## Purple-leaved Barberry (*Berberis vulgaris foliis purpureis*)

7 feet. June. Yellow.

Similar to the foregoing, but with a rich purple foliage. Grows a little slower and is used largely for contrast.

## Japanese Barberry (*Berberis Thunbergi*)

4 feet. June. Red and Yellow.

A low globular bush of dense growth, with small, shining leaves. The ornamental crimson fruit hangs on all winter. Largely used in masses about entrances and in front of taller shrubbery.

## Buckthorn (*Rhamnus catharticus*)

15 feet. June. Green.

The common hedge plant of Europe. It is a strong grower, which thrives in poor soil and shady locations. The black berries are distributed freely all over the bush and hold all winter.

## Alder Buckthorn (*Rhamnus Frangula*)

12 feet. June. White.

Much like the foregoing, but more upright, and has a glossy

foliage. The winter effect of its black stems sprinkled with white spots is very pleasing. The berries are red, turning to black, and hold all winter.

## **Buffalo Berry** (*Shepherdia argentea*)

14 feet. May. Yellow.

A tall, slender bush, with attractive silver foliage and edible scarlet fruit.

## **Buttonbush** (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*)

6 feet. July. White.

A native, with glossy foliage and ball-shaped, white flowers; a bush that will thrive in very wet localities.

## **Cinquefoil** (*Potentilla fruticosa*)

3 feet. July to September. Yellow.

A low, dense shrub, with narrow foliage. Does well in wet locations.

## **Coralberry** (*Symphoricarpus vulgaris* or *orbiculatus* [Kew] )

4 feet. July. Pink.

A graceful, pendulous trimmer, largely used to graduate from the lawn to masses of shrubbery. The red fruit holds during the winter after the leaves have fallen.

## **High-bush Cranberry** (*Viburnum Opulus*)

12 feet. June. White.

A native, with fine, broad foliage, thriving in any soil and very suitable for shady and wet locations. The flat cymes of white flowers later become brilliant clusters of scarlet, edible fruit, holding all winter. The foliage takes on gorgeous tints in the autumn.

## **Golden Currant** (*Ribes aureum*)

8 feet. May. Yellow.

Very showy, extremely pleasing flowers. Colors up well in the fall. Grows luxuriantly under all conditions.

## American Black Currant

(*Ribes floridum* or *americanum* [Kew] )

5 feet. April. Yellow.

Dense dark green foliage. Will grow in any soil and is the best material for use in absolute shade, and thrives where nothing else will.

## Alternate-leaved Dogwood (*Cornus alternifolia*)

20 feet. July. White.

A tall shrub, with curious, irregularly-arranged, horizontal branches in layers. Numerous clusters of pale blue berries in the fall.

## Golden-barked Dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera aurea*)

12 feet. July. White.

A highly meritorious novelty of the greatest worth. Its bright, golden twigs and branches make it a most pleasing spectacle in winter, and it contrasts well with the red-barked Dogwoods.

## Siberian Dogwood (*Cornus alba sibirica*)

8 feet. June. White.

The most brilliant scarlet-barked shrub we have. Very desirable for brightening up a winter landscape.

## Variegated-leaved Red Dogwood

(*Cornus alba sibirica elegantissima*)



*Variegated-leaved Dogwood*

5 feet. July.  
White.

This is a slow-growing form of the above sort. The best shrub with variegated silver and green foliage that we have. Should be planted in the sunshine.



## **Panicled Dogwood** (*Cornus candidissima*)

8 feet. June. White.

A dense-growing native, with a profusion of white flowers, followed by white fruit on red peduncles in the fall. The gray bark is attractive in winter. Grows well in the shade.

## **Elder** (*Sambucus canadensis*)

10 feet. July. White.

A rapid-growing native, with large, attractive flowers, coming at a time when little is in bloom, and followed by clusters of deep purple berries. The flowers and fruit are extensively used in cooking.

## **Cut-leaved American Elder**

(*Sambucus canadensis laciniata*)

10 feet. July. White.

A hardy novelty of the greatest merit, originating near Chicago. Its foliage is far more delicate than the English variety, besides being more graceful in form; and it does not freeze back.

## **Golden-leaved Elder** (*Sambucus nigra foliis aureis*)

12 feet. July. White.

One of the best golden-leaved shrubs; largely used for contrast. Grows in any soil, but should be planted in a sunny place to bring out the richest color.

## **Red-fruited Elder** (*Sambucus racemosa pubescens*)

10 feet. May. White.

The native Elder, which blooms early and by the middle of the summer is heavily laden with large clusters of rich red berries.

## **Golden Bell** (*Forsythia*)

8 feet. April. Yellow.

These bloom in April before the leaves appear, and have yellow flowers. They thrive in any soil, but should be located to catch the early spring sunshine, as they are among the first to bloom. We have **Fortune's**, which grows upright, and the

**Intermedia**, which is a wider growing form, with fine, broad foliage and a dense habit.

## **White Fringe** (*Chionanthus virginica*)

25 feet. June. White.

A very tall shrub, which can be trained as a low tree. The leaves are dark, and the white, fringe-like flowers are unusual and showy.

## **European Hazel** (*Corylus Avellana*)

15 feet. April.

A tall grower, with large leaves. The flowers are inconspicuous, but its ornamental leaves, graceful habit, and vigorous growth, even in the shade, make it a useful shrub where high-growing material is wanted.



*Honeysuckle*

## **Honeysuckles**

(*Lonicera*)

The bush forms are all strong growers, free bloomers, and of easy culture in any soil. The fruit of all the following are very decorative. The upright-growing, dense varieties make very admirable hedge plants, and

can be trimmed at will. We offer them in their distinct types.

## **Dwarf Honeysuckle** (*Lonicera Alberty*)

3 feet. May. Pink.

A very dwarf species from Turkestan. Gray-green leaves and bark, and very fragrant flowers.

## **Tartarian Honeysuckle** (*Lonicera tatarica*)

10 feet. May.

This is the popular old-time variety often used for hedging, and comes in three colors of fragrant flowers: White, pink, and red. This is the tallest sort and is called the upright variety.

## Morrow's Honeysuckle (*Lonicera Morrowi*)

6 feet. July. White.

A rapid-grower, with wide spreading branches. The most ornamental when covered with bright red fruit from August until late in the fall.

## Bella Honeysuckle (*Lonicera bella*)

8 feet. July.

This is a new hybrid of the two foregoing and is an intermediate form of the highest merit. We have them in white, pink, and red flowers.

## Hydrangea Paniculata

8 feet. August and September. White.

This is a rare sort, which grows taller and more upright than the common variety, and its time of blooming is earlier and longer, as only a small part of the panicle is in flower at once.

## Hardy Hydrangea (*Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*)



*Hydrangea Bloch*

6 feet. August. White.

This is the popular large-flowering variety, the greatest acquisition of the last thirty years. The showiest of all autumn-blooming shrubs. In order to get large trusses, they should be cut back rather severely early each spring.

## Lilacs (*Syringa*)

We have a large assortment of this well known old family. The old fashioned varieties show no signs of losing their popularity, while many of the recently introduced sorts are already recognized as shrubs of great usefulness.



## Common Lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*)

15 feet. May.

The familiar fragrant **purple** and **white** varieties. They do well under all conditions, but bloom best when growing in rich soil.

From the host of hybrid sorts we have selected the following as being the best:

*Charles X.*—Light purple.

*Marie Le Graye.*—Large, creamy white, dwarf grower.

*Rubra de Marley.*—Rosy purple, large clusters.

*Souvenir de L. Spaeth.*—Dark reddish purple.

## Hungarian Lilac (*Syringa Josikaea*)

12 feet. End of May. Bluish purple.

Showy, glossy foliage. Blooms after the other sorts. Does not spread from the roots.

## Japanese Tree Lilac (*Syringa japonica*)

25 feet. End of June. White.

This is really a tree much resembling a Whitney crabapple in shape, with bark like a cherry tree. Extra choice for individual planting. The large panicles of white flowers are very gratefully received, coming so late in the spring.

## Rouen Lilac (*Syringa chinensis*)



*Rouen Lilac*

always suitable for specimen planting.

This is the real Rouen Lilac, which is an improvement on the Persian. Medium sized leaves and very large, abundant blooms. This kind retains its smaller branches near the ground, thus making it

## **Pekin Lilac** (*Syringa pekinensis*)

15 feet. May. White.

A large, single-stemmed, wide-spreading lilac, in foliage and general effect closely resembling a privet.

## **Villosa Lilac** (*Syringa villosa*)

8 feet. June. Light pink.

A thrifty looking lilac, with large leaves and blunt stems. Has a broad top, spreading from a single stem. Does not "sucker"; hence is desirable for specimen planting.

## **Matrimony Vine** (*Lycium chinense*)

3 feet. May.

A very rapid-growing, trailing shrub, with mixed colored flowers. It will grow anywhere and is highly esteemed for its great profusion of orange-red fruit. The branches sometimes grow ten feet in one season.

## **Russian Mulberry** (*Morus alba latifolia*)

A very large shrub when grown in bush form, or a small tree if trained in tree shape. Very interesting foliage, as each leaf has a different shape. It is perfectly hardy and is fine material for shutting off alleys, either as a tall hedge, or for rear planting of screens. Grows in poor soil, but not well in the shade.

## **Nannyberry** (*Viburnum Lentago*)

20 feet. May. White.

A tall-growing native, with glossy, thrifty-looking foliage. Does well in the shade. Its bluish berries and richly tinted foliage in the fall make it a bush of the highest merit.

## **Double-flowering Plum** (*Prunus triloba*)

6 feet. May. Double pink.

In every way an improvement on the old-fashioned Flowering Almond, and much more permanent. The flowers are as double as small roses.

## **Prickly Ash** (*Xanthoxylum americanum*)

15 feet. May. Green.

A small, spiny tree, with aromatic fruit. Much used to prevent "cutting 'cross lots." Generally considered as a shrub.

## **Privet** (*Ligustrum*)

This family is prized principally for its clean, dark-green foliage, its great profusion of white flowers, the dark berries following, which hold all winter, and because it does well in the shade. They all bear severe pruning and can be trimmed into any desired shape.

## **Amur Privet** (*Ligustrum amurense*)

8 feet. June. White.

From Northern China; very similar to the California privet so universally used for hedging in the east, but unlike it here in that the Amur is hardy. The best for hedges because of its upright habit.

## **English Privet** (*Ligustrum vulgare*)

10 feet. June. White.

The well-known prim hedge of England. When left alone it makes a broad bush. The large, black berries make it desirable for winter effect.

## **Ibota Privet** (*Ligustrum Ibota*)

6 feet. June. White.

A new species from Japan, with wide, curving branches, which in the fall are loaded with blue-black berries. Of the greatest merit, and can be used for hedging, but is grand for mass or individual planting.

## **Prostrate Privet** (*Ligustrum regelianum*)

3 feet. June. White.

Resembling Ibota, but of much more lateral habit. Very effective as a ground covering under trees.



## Japan Quince (*Pyrus japonica*)

7 feet. Early May. Scarlet.

A wide, many-stemmed bush. The flowers appear before the leaves. The orange fruit, in the fall, is fragrant a long time after being gathered. It is often used as a hedge, as it stands pruning well and has small thorns.

## Flowering Raspberry (*Rubus odoratus*)

6 feet. All Summer. Purple.

Luxuriant foliage and large, bright flowers. Very good for tangle planting.

## ROSES (*Rosa*)

We make two divisions: **First, June** Roses, those that bloom early in the summer; and, second, **Perpetual** Roses, those that continue in bloom all summer.

### June Roses

Toward the end of June all the roses are in their glory. Those commonly called June or Summer Roses are absolutely hardy and require no winter covering. A fairly rich soil is preferred. The most desirable are:

#### Double

**Persian Rose.** 8 feet.

The well-known double yellow variety, with small, dainty foliage.

**Madame Plantier Rose.** 3 feet.

A very fragrant double white.

**Old Blush.** 6 feet.

A very fragrant double flesh-pink, common in old-fashioned gardens.

#### Single

**Prairie Rose** (*Rosa humilis*). 3 feet. Pink.

A selected wild rose of dwarf habit; suckers rapidly, so is

good for holding embankments, or ground covering in the shade. The single blooms completely cover the bush in June, and are later followed by an equal number of brilliant red berries, holding on all winter.

**Red-leaved Rose** (*Rosa ferruginea*). 6 feet. Pink.

A rare single China-pink rose, with very showy, beautiful purple foliage. The fruit also is very ornamental.

**Sweetbrier Rose** (*Rosa rubiginosa*). 8 feet. Pink.

A vigorous, dense-growing species with fragrant wood, foliage, and single pink flowers. The profusion of orange-colored fruit all winter adds to its desirability.

## Perpetual Roses



*Hybrid Perpetual Roses*

### Hybrid Perpetual Roses

They bloom all summer, and if properly taken care of by being sprayed when necessary, and covered in winter, they give good results. These are all field-grown, blooming plants. They should be planted in rich, heavy soil. The short list given is selected from numerous collections as being the most desirable for merit and hardiness. We have, however, many other varieties and will be pleased to give list of same:

*Anne de Diesbach*.—Large, brilliant carmine, fragrant.

*General Jacqueminot*.—Very bright crimson, fragrant.

*Mabel Morrison*.—Delicate white, fragrant.

*Marshall P. Wilder*.—Deep crimson.

*Mrs. John Laing*.—Very large, delicate pink.

*Paul Neyron*.—Deep rose; nearly thornless.

*Prince Camille de Rohan*.—Darkest velvety crimson, free bloomer.

## Ramanas Rose (*Rosa rugosa*)

5 feet.

A native of Japan. We have two varieties, the **red** and the **white**, both large, single flowers. They bloom all summer, and the flowers are followed by rich, red tomato-like fruit. It holds its broad, dark, shiny, green foliage until late, is absolutely hardy, and is never attacked by insects. The best rose for our climate, as it requires no covering in winter. Not a rose for cutting. Used in masses or for trimming in front of shrubbery.



*Rugosa Roses*

## Siberian Pea Tree

(*Caragana arborescens*)

15 feet. May. Yellow.

Comes out very early; grows anywhere; sand and sunshine preferred. The leaves are small and of delicate, light green color, and the yellow pea-shaped flowers are distributed along the branches.

## Snowball (*Viburnum Opulus sterile*)

10 feet. June. White.

The old-fashioned, showy shrub, often called the Guelder Rose. It will grow well in the shade.



## Snowberry (*Symphoricarpus racemosus*)



5 feet. July and August. Pink.

Largely used as a trimmer because of its showy, white berries, and drooping habit in the fall.

## Spirea (*Spiræa*)

A numerous family, offering a very great range of height, habit of growth, and flower. They include some of the most valuable and popular shrubs we have. They are perfectly hardy and of easy culture in all soils.

### Arguta Spirea (*Spiræa arguta*)

5 feet. May. White.

The first spirea to bloom. The flowers completely envelope the whole bush. Later the foliage is very desirable, as it is of a light green color. Of the highest merit.

### Ash-leaved Spirea

(*Spiræa sorbifolia*)

5 feet. July. White.

The light, feathery foliage comes out very early. The large, handsome spikes come in summer when not much else is in bloom. Will grow in any soil and under the most unfavorable conditions. Transplants easily.



*Arguta Spirea*

### Bumalda Spirea (*Spiræa Bumalda*)

2 feet. All Summer. Rose.

A dwarf shrub, very compact grower, covered with flat blooms from June to October. Just the thing for edging.

## Anthony Waterer Spirea

(*Spiraea Bumalda Anthony Waterer*)

1 foot. All Summer. Crimson.

A dwarfier form of the preceding, with deeper colored flowers.

## Nine Bark (*Spiraea opulifolia* or *Neillia opulifolia* [Kew] )

10 feet. June. White.

The strongest grower in the family. Has good healthy foliage and a profusion of flowers. It makes a tall hedge.

## Golden Spirea (*Spiraea opulifolia aurea*)

8 feet. June. White.

One of the best shrubs having golden foliage. Should be planted in a sunny place to get the best color. Good for filling in back of lower shrubbery.

## Plum-leaved Spirea (*Spiraea prunifolia flore pleno*)

6 feet. May. White.

This is the true old-time Bridal Wreath, with stiff, upright habit and dainty rose-shaped white flowers, which completely envelope the branches.

## Van Houtte Spirea

(*Spiraea Van Houttei*)

6 feet. June.

White.

The term Bridal Wreath has lately been associated in the popular mind with this



*Van Houtte Spirea*

shrub, for which it seems a more appropriate name than the previously described sort. This confusion is unfortunate, as it is sometimes hard to tell which variety is wanted. This one

is a graceful pendulous shrub at all seasons, and when in bloom is a perfect snow-bank of flowers. Nothing can beat it for individual or mass planting. Positively without a peer in the whole range of shrubbery.

## **Strawberry Tree** (*Euonymus atropurpureus*)

15 feet. June. Purple.

In various localities called the Wahoo, Spindle Tree, and Burning Bush. Its desirability lies in its very showy profusion of scarlet fruit shaped like a Cardinal's hat and holding all winter. A native, used as a tall shrub in mass planting. Grows well in the shade and in any soil.

## **Winged Strawberry Tree** (*Euonymus alatus*)

6 feet. June. Yellow.

A rare and highly ornamental Japanese single-stemmed shrub, with corky wings along the branches. In the fall the purple capsules and the brilliant autumnal hues which it takes on, make it one of the grandest shrubs we have.

## **Sumach** (*Rhus*)

This family grows well in sand or any soil. They are generally planted by themselves, but may be used with other shrubs for their gorgeous autumnal colors.

## **Smooth Sumach** (*Rhus glabra*)

15 feet. June. Green.

A smooth-stemmed native, and the tallest species. The large terminal spikes when in fruit turn to a very rich crimson.

## **Cut-leaved Smooth Sumach** (*Rhus glabra laciniata*)

7 feet. June. Green.

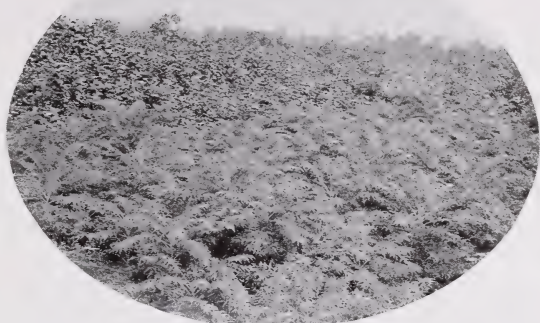
This variety adds to the already compound foliage by being deeply cut, making a sub-tropical effect. This cut-leaved form always remains low, and generally when it turns in the fall, becomes a vivid crimson.



## Staghorn Sumach (*Rhus typhina*)

20 feet. July. Greenish Yellow.

As its name indicates, the branches resemble the elk's horn while developing, both in shape and velvety covering. This species will in time grow to be a small tree, but is generally used as a shrub. It turns a golden color in the fall.



*Cut-leaved Sumach*

## Fern-leaved Staghorn Sumach (*Rhus typhina laciniata*)

20 feet. July. Greenish Yellow.

This is just the same as the Staghorn Sumach, and in addition, the foliage is much finer cut than the variety illustrated. It is almost as lace-like as an ostrich feather. A rare novelty, originating in the White Mountains.

## Spice Bush (*Calycanthus floridus*)

6 feet. All Summer. Chocolate-Brown.

A low-branched bush, with glossy, fragrant leaves. The wood and flowers have a pleasant, very spicy odor.

## Syringa (*Philadelphus*)

This is an entirely different family from the Lilacs, though, unfortunately, bearing their botanical name. Owing to the resemblance of the flower in shape and fragrance to orange blossoms, they are commonly called Mock Orange. It is a family of universal popularity, and always represented in every garden.

## Golden-leaved Syringa (*Philadelphus coronarius foliis aureis*)

4 feet. May. White.

A dwarf form of the foregoing, with striking golden foliage all summer. Should be planted in the sunshine to obtain the bright color.

## Garland Syringa (*Philadelphus coronarius*)



*Syringa*

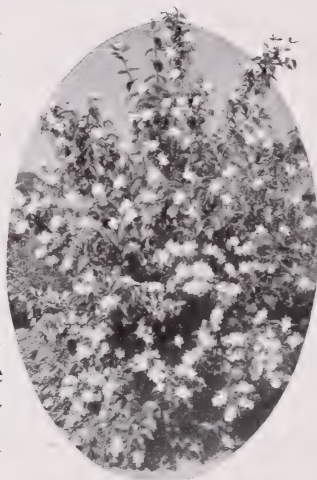
10 feet. May.  
White.

The old standby. Grows in poor soil and in the shade, and blooms so freely that, as the illustration shows, the heavy clusters bend the branches.

## Large-flowering Syringa (*Philadelphus grandiflorus*)

12 feet. June. White.

Of a taller, narrower, and more rapid growth than the Garland. The individual blooms are larger and appear when the others are through blooming.



*Large-flowering Syringa*

## Tamarisk (*Tamarix*)

A very striking group because of its slender branches, light, feathery foliage and delicate pink flowers. They grow about 12 feet tall in any soil, and in appearance resemble the asparagus. The flowers appear in June and July.

We have two kinds, one with **dark-green foliage** (*Tamarix gallica*), and the other with **gray foliage** (*Tamarix odessana*). The latter comes from Russia and is the hardier.

## Glossy Viburnum (*Viburnum molle*)

10 feet. June. White.

All of this family do well in the shade. This one has very

large, showy, dark, glossy leaves, which hold very late. The flat blooms are followed by steel-blue berries in September. Very suitable for planting near the street, as the flowers and fruit, though pleasing, do not tempt people to break them off.

## European Wayfaring Tree (*Viburnum Lantana*)

10 feet. June. White.

A tree only in name, and on the same order as the previous one. Both are dense and bushy. The fall fruit is red, and when fully ripe turns black.



*Viburnum Lantana*

## Pink Weigelia

(*Diervilla rosea*, or *florida* [Kew] )

7 feet. All Summer. Pink.

A strong-growing, broad, graceful shrub of easy culture.

## Siebold's Weigelia (*Diervilla rosea Sieboldii alba marginata*)

5 feet. All Summer. Pink.

This is a good variegated sort, with silver and green foliage (not yellow and green), which does not blight nor sunburn, and lasts well.

## Willows

See the willows under **Trees** for those of bush form and dwarf habit generally used in shrubbery planting.

## Winterberry (*Ilex verticillata*)

8 feet. June. Greenish-White.

The Black Alder or Hardy Holly. Its leaves are a shining, dark green, but its chief glory is its fruit—great masses of bright red berries, which hang on all winter, and are not eaten by the birds.



## Witch Hazel (*Hammamelis virginica*)

12 feet. November. Yellow.

Large, dark green foliage, which colors up well in the fall. Does well in the shade. Unique because of its blooming so very late in the season.

## Wolfberry (*Symphoricarpus occidentalis*)

4 feet. June. Rose.

A low-growing shrub, more drooping than the Snowberry, which it closely resembles. The leaves are also somewhat larger and do not blight. It is used the same as Coralberry.





# VINES

## **Bittersweet** (*Celastrus scandens*)

A native, long-growing vine of rich, glossy foliage, with yellow flowers succeeded by orange berries, holding all winter. As most of the branches are at the top, it festoons well.

## **Japanese Bittersweet** (*Celastrus articulatus*)

Similar to the native, but the leaves are broader and rounder, and the orange berries are more numerous and more evenly distributed along the stem.

## **Japanese Clematis** (*Clematis paniculata*)

A rapid-growing, dense, medium long vine of easy culture. Covered in September with a white mass of small, fragrant, star-shaped flowers.

## **Virginia Clematis** (*Clematis virginiana*)

The native Virgin's Bower, much like the foregoing but with large leaves and a stronger grower. Its flowers appear a month earlier, so they supplement each other.

## **Jackman's Clematis**

A hybrid Clematis, with large, purple flowers throughout the summer. Not often a permanent success.

## **Scarlet Honeysuckle** (*Lonicera sempervirens*)

A tall, well-branched climber, covered all summer with red tubular flowers. The best all-around vine for porch covering, as

its continued profusion of flowers and equally showy red berries, added to its hardiness and easy culture in any soil, puts it in the first rank.

## Hall's Honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica balleana*)

A semi-evergreen, with dense foliage and a continual bloom of delicate, fragrant, cream-colored flowers. Somewhat tender but becomes eventually established, and is best not to be trained too high in this climate.

## Japanese Ivy (*Ampelopsis Veitchii* or *Vitis inconstans* [Kew] )



*Japanese Ivy*

Also called the Boston Ivy. This is the self-supporting, trim, rich, green-leaved vine used so universally for covering stone and brick buildings, and will also cling to wood. The dark blue berries are prominent after the leaves fall, and are in great profusion.

## Moonseed (*Menispermum canadensis*)

A vigorous native, growing in absolute shade or in low ground and has a glossy, dark-green, round leaf. Never attacked by insects. The long, feathery sprays of yellow flowers in June are followed by clusters of blue-black berries.

## Climbing Roses

The popularity in the east of this charming class of roses makes it more trying when we have such difficulty in carrying



the blooming wood through the winter uninjured by frost. The three strongest-growing, double-flowering varieties are:

*Baltimore Belle*.—Blush white.

*Crimson Rambler*.—Deepest crimson.

*Queen of the Prairie*.—Bright rose.

## **Trumpet Vine** (*Tecoma radicans*)

Highly esteemed for its very large, red trumpet-shaped flowers, blooming all summer. It freezes back some, but when established is very satisfactory.

## **Wistaria** (*Wistaria frutescens*)

A strong native climber, with large, fragrant clusters of blue flowers in June.

## **Woodbine or Virginia Creeper** (*Vitis quinquefolia*)

Universally known and used for covering fences, old stumps and trellis work. The blue berries and brilliant tints in autumn add to its desirability. It grows anywhere, and is more difficult to kill than many are to make grow.

## **Engelmann Ivy** (*Vitis quinquefolia Engelmanni*)

A variety of the foregoing, but, in addition, it is self-supporting and attaches itself firmly, and will climb to the top of high buildings.



# HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS



**H**ARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS include such soft-stemmed plants as come up year after year from the roots without any protection or replanting.

We have several acres devoted to this department and carry a large stock of each item; and offer only **extra strong blooming plants**. If customers will write us what space they wish to fill, or what ornamental effect is desired, we will make detailed suggestions so as advantageously to arrange the sorts according to their heights at maturity, color of flower, and time of blooming.

The following list comprises everything hardy, sufficiently distinct and of pronounced merit for our climate. This collection gives plenty of material for the border, rockery, old-fashioned garden, or for cutting. All those listed can be planted either in the fall or spring unless otherwise mentioned.

## Adam's Needle or Spanish Bayonet (*Yucca filamentosa*)

5 feet. July. White.

An absolutely hardy yucca, with green foliage the year round, much resembling a cactus. Has tall branched spikes of drooping bells. Can be used in rockeries, in groups on the lawn, or in front of shrubbery.



*Yucca*

## **Chinese Bellflower** (*Platycodon grandiflorum*)

3 feet. July. Blue.

The large bell-shaped flowers of showy, deep blue are sometimes three inches across and follow each other in constant succession on the stalk for several weeks.

## **Bleeding Heart** (*Dicentra spectabilis*)

3 feet. May and June. Red.

Familiar to everyone, with its graceful, spreading ornamental foliage. The long, curved sprays of red hearts, with white markings, make it a universal favorite.

## **Boltonia** (*Boltonia latisquama*)

4 feet. September and October. Pink.

One of the most desirable of the asters. The flowers are a very delicate shade of pink and are borne in immense numbers.

## **Cardinal Flower** (*Lobelia cardinalis*)

4 feet. July and August. Red.

This is the most gorgeous of all cardinal-red flowers, and the long spikes are one of the most noticeable objects in the garden during its blooming period.

## **Herbaceous Clematis** (*Clematis recta*)

4 feet. June. White.

A herbaceous member of the well-known family of climbers. The flowers are much like those of clematis paniculata, and borne on a low, bushy plant.

## **Ox-eye Daisy** (*Pyrethrum uliginosum*)

5 feet. August to October. White, with yellow center.

Often called the Giant Daisy, as it not only grows tall, but makes a dense clump with individual blooms nearly three inches across.



## Double Dropwort (*Spiræa Filipendula flore pleno*)

2 feet. June and July.  
White.



*Block of Iris*

soil. From the dwarf sorts, only six inches high, to the tall, forty-inch forms, they give a succession of blooms for nearly three months. No garden can be without some representative of this numerous family.

The following list is selected as being the most desirable and distinct to be had, and is the cream of the collections imported from England, France, Germany and Japan.

The descriptions are arranged in the order of blooming, beginning May 15th.

"S" stands for Standard, or erect petals.

"F" stands for Falls, or drooping petals:

*Florentina*.—24 inches; S. and F., pearly white or delicate lavender.

*A very large, fragrant free bloomer. This is the sort from which Orris root perfume is made. Is one of the best.*

*Black Prince*.—12 inches; S., rich claret purple; F., velvety purple. Very large flowers.

*Sans Souci*.—20 inches; S., golden; F., crimson-brown. Slightly fragrant; brightest yellow we have.

*Celeste*. 28 inches; S., pale lavender; F., deeper lavender.



*Queen of May*.—24 inches; S., light lilac; F., lilac blended with white. Slightly fragrant.

*Judith*.—30 inches; S., sulphur; F., violet-purple.

*Aurea*.—20 inches; S. and F., solid chrome yellow. No fragrance.

*Madame Chereau*.—32 inches; S. and F., white, frilled with violet.

*Harlequin Milanaise*.—30 inches; S. and F., white, flaked violet, orchid-like.

*Speciosa*.—30 inches; S. and F., dark lavender. Often called "odoratissima," the most fragrant of all.

*Fairy*.—32 inches; S. and F., pearly white; very fine; very fragrant.

*Dalmatica*.—40 inches; S. and F., clear lavender. Very large, sweet-scented flowers in tall-branched clusters; known also as "Princess Beatrice."

*Sir Walter Scott*.—26 inches; S., bronze yellow; F., rich crimson brown.



*Fairy Iris*

## Japanese Iris

24 Inches High. July.

The large, flat flowers often measure seven inches across and resemble a clematis. They require a damp situation, and with us last longer in partial shade. We will not give the Japanese names, but our stock includes pure white, azure blue, cobalt blue, and deepest purple, in single and double forms and mixtures of colors in stripes and spots.



*Aurea Iris*

## Gas-plant (*Dictamnus albus*)

3 feet. July. White.

A vigorous grower, with dark leaves and spikes of white flowers having a strong fragrance.

## Golden Glow (*Rudbeckia laciniata flore pleno*)

6 feet. August and September. Yellow.

A native of our western prairies, of recent introduction, but already well known and

highly appreciated. For six weeks it bears in constant succession a wealth of double, golden yellow chrysanthemum flowers, each measuring three inches across. A strong grower, with ornamental cut leaves, and will thrive in the most unfavorable surroundings.

## Japanese Ornamental Grass (*Eulalia*) (*Miscanthus*, *Kew*)

They are a class by themselves, of graceful habit and decorative foliage. Are largely used in connection with shrubbery about water, in masses on the lawn or as a hedge, and even among annuals. All have panicles of purplish flowers and will do anywhere.

### Fine-leaved Grass (*Eulalia gracillima*)

4 feet.

This sort has narrow, dark-green leaves and an arching habit.

### Striped Grass

(*Eulalia japonica variegata*)

5 feet.

The broad, green leaf has a silver-marked mid-rib.



*Japanese Ornamental Grass*

### Zebra-striped Grass (*Eulalia japonica zebrina*)

5 feet.

The green leaf has golden bars at regular intervals across it.

### Goat's Beard (*Spiraea Aruncus*)

4 feet. June and July. White.



*Goat's Beard*

Large plumes of creamy white flowers. Dark green foliage.

### Variegated Goutweed

(*Aegopodium Podagraria variegatum*)

1 foot. June to August.

White.

A weed in spreading rapidly, but of good variegated sil-



ver and green foliage. Is used for edging, and will grow well where grass will not.

### **Larkspur** (*Delphinium formosum*)

4 feet. July and August. Blue, with White eye.

Tall, showy plants, with immense spikes of deep blue flowers.

### **Lemon Day Lily** (*Hemerocallis flava*)

3 feet. June and July. Yellow.

From Siberia. Very fragrant, large, clear yellow lilies on tall stalks above the grass-like foliage. All are prized for cutting, and then even the most backward buds will open out in water.

### **Orange Day Lily** (*Hemerocallis fulva*)

4 feet. July and August.

Orange yellow, with a crimson shading. The tallest variety. All kinds do best in moist locations and partial shade.

### **Japanese Day Lily** (*Hemerocallis Thunbergi*)

3 feet. August. Yellow.

This is identical with the Lemon Lily in every particular except that, as can be seen by the dates given above, they supplement each other in period of blooming. This sort is, as yet, not so well known as the other, but is equally meritorious.

### **Lily of the Valley** (*Convallaria majalis*)

1 foot. May and June. Creamy White.

A giant form of the well known old stand-by, for shady locations.



# Peonies



THE cultivation of the Peony has always been one of our specialties. Over nine hundred regularly named varieties, purchased in Japan, England and on the continent, have at various times been successfully grown in our nursery. Our stock comprises four hundred single and double varieties, ranging from the purest white to the deepest crimson, in every possible combination of shade, form, and size. Many are delightfully fragrant.

Peonies are divided into four classes, according to color: White, pink, rose, and red. Owing to the beauty of the flower and bud, and the delicate, rose-like odor of many of the newer varieties, the peony is frequently spoken of as the "rival of the rose;" and is one of the most popular of flowers with all classes. Peonies, like most tuberous plants, when dormant, stand considerable exposure, and can be shipped long distances with safety. This family of perennials is never attacked by any insect, animal or fungal disease; neither do they require any covering during the severest weather; in fact, they are among the most hardy, showy, and easily grown of all the garden flowers.

In June we issue a descriptive price list of our peonies, and will be pleased to send a copy to anyone interested. The best way to select peonies is to visit the nursery personally in June and see them in bloom. The following list is only a few of the best sorts selected from our large collection:

*Festiva maxima*.—Pure paper white, a few petals splashed with carmine; fragrant, solid bloom.

*Queen Victoria*.—Full white, blush guard.

*Golden Harvest*.—Blush guard petals, balance yellow.

*Marie Lemoine*.—A delicate, creamy white, very full, very late.

*Triomphe de l'Exposition de Lille*.—Light pink, mottled petals.

*Delicatissima*.—Delicate, light pink, fragrant.

*Livingstone*.—Pale pink, full, round head, bordered with carmine.

*Alexander Dumas*.—Mixed pink, center ecru, delicate fragrance; early and several on a stem.

*Modele de Perfection*.—Delicate shade of pink, very full, globe-shaped crimped center.

*M. Barral*.—Rose pink; fragrant.

*Rosea grandiflora*.—Rich rose red; very free bloomer.

*M. Boucharlat ainé*.—Rosy lilac; very full.

*Souvenir de Gaspard Calot*.—Fine, large, rose pink; solid color.

*Atrosanguinea superba*.—Deep, blood red.

*Purpurea Delachei*.—Deep, purplish red; fragrant.

*Richardson's rubra superba*.—Deep crimson; very late.

*Felix Crousse*.—Bright red, bomb-shaped.



## HARDY PHLOX

This has always been a favorite in the garden. The new improved varieties have large trusses and individual flowers one and a half inches across. They bloom from June until frost, require no protection and will grow in any soil.

The following list is the cream of our collection. Many have been prize winners at shows within the past five years:

*Independence*.—Tall, white.

*La Cygne*.—Pure white; large petals.

*Richard Wallace*.—White; violet center.

*Beranger*.—Blush pink; very large petals.

*Le Soleil*.—Clear, soft pink.

*Cross of Honor*.—Lavender, with white-bordered petals.



*Pantheon*.—Clear, light rose; solid color; very large petals.

*Amabilis*.—Solid rose red.

*Coquilocot*.—Brilliant brick red.

*Boule de Feu*.—Red, with darker in center.

*Eclaireur*.—Early; purplish crimson; very large petals.

*King of Purples*.—Dark maroon, rich shade.

## Garden Pink (*Dianthus blumarius*)

9 inches. July and August. Pink.

The old-fashioned edging plant. Thick tufts of handsome silvery foliage. The fragrant flowers rise above the leaves.

## Plantain Lily (*Funkia*)



*Plantain Lily*

This family are all of great merit and with their large, attractive over-lapping foliage, surmounted by showy tubular flowers, make an excellent material for edging and trimming of shrubbery.

## Lance-leaved Funkia

(*Funkia lancifolia*)

18 inches. Lavender.

We have this in two periods of blooming, otherwise the same. The early form blooms in July and August, the late form in August and September.

## Oval-leaved Funkia (*Funkia ovata*)

24 inches. July and August. Purple.

This has handsome, large deep-green foliage.

## White Funkia or Corfu Lily (*Funkia subcordata*)

24 inches. August and September. White.

Large light-green leaves. Spikes of large snow-white, deliciously fragrant flowers, often six inches long.

## Rose Mallow (*Hibiscus moschuetos albus*)

5 feet. July to September. White with Crimson center.

A rapid grower with broad leaves and a bloom often seven inches in diameter.

## **Graceful Sunflower** (*Helianthus orgyalis*)

9 feet. September and October. Yellow.

The tall stalks are covered with long, narrow foliage and are very attractive even before the spikes of showy flowers appear. The flowering heads are often four feet long.

## **Stonecrop** (*Sedum spectabile*)

18 inches. August to October. Rose.

From Japan, the best of the stonecrops. Broad oval, thick foliage with immense flat head of handsome flowers. Just the thing for a rock garden.

## **Turtlehead** (*Chelone Lyoni*)

4 feet. August to October. Rose.

A vigorous grower, with dense, dark foliage. The odd-shaped flowers bloom in alternate pairs, the succession of them continuing for three months.

## **Siberian Wormwood** (*Artemisia Abrotanum*)

4 feet. August and September. Yellow.

A vigorous plant with fresh, green, finely cut, aromatic foliage. Principally used in shady locations, and to fill in plantations, because it will grow under the most adverse conditions.

## **Rosy Yarrow** (*Achillea Millefolium rosea*)

1 foot. June to October. Rose.

Finely cut foliage. Blooms for a long time and keeps well when cut.

## **Double Pearl Yarrow** (*Achillea Ptarmica* "The Pearl")

2 feet. July to September. White.

Is valuable for cutting, as its small, double daisy-like flowers come in great profusion. As a border-plant of free growth and perfect hardiness it has few rivals.



ALL of these apples and crab apples are vigorous iron-clad varieties,

many of Russian or Northwestern origin, and are recommended by our Ex-

perimental Stations. No undesirable sorts are mentioned. The list of each fruit is arranged according to time of ripening.



*Fruit Block*

## APPLES

### Summer Apples

*Yellow Transparent*.—Pale yellow, medium, earliest, bears young.

*Red Astrachan*.—Crimson, yellow-shaded, large, prolific, good for cooking.

*Duchess of Oldenburg*.—Yellow, red-shaded, large, prolific.

### Fall Apples

*Northwestern Greening*.—Pale green, medium.

*Pewaukee*.—Large, reddish.

*Ben Davis*.—Red striped, large.

These are all abundant annual bearers of fine quality and extra long keepers. Good for market or home use. The larger sizes bear freely after the first season.



## CRAB APPLES

Although primarily for cooking, they are frequently used on account of their ornamental flowers and fruit. Some, like the Whitney, have a pleasant flavor for eating out of hand.

**All have fragrant flowers.**

*Whitney*.—Yellow, splashed with carmine, large, first and best, luxuriant. Often used as an ornamental tree.

*Martha*.—Yellow, large, best for culinary purposes.

*Hyslop*.—Dark red, large, late, showy and desirable. The larger sizes bear freely after the first season.



## PEARS

*Flemish Beauty*.—Yellow and red, large, juicy, melting, beautiful; profuse bearer.

*Kieffer*.—Rich Yellow; large; never rots at core; bears young and heavily; best for canning.

*Duchesse d'Angouleme*.—Best dwarf pear; fruit large, yellow, juicy.

## PLUMS

These have an agreeable flavor, hang long, are sweet and of good quality.

*German Prune*.—Dark purple, large, freestone; only satisfactory European plum.

*Lombard*.—Violet red, medium; flesh yellow; very free.

## CHERRIES

*Early Richmond*.—Red, medium, acid flavor; vigorous, bears young, most reliable, best for cooking. The only one that bears fruit to any extent in this region.

## GRAPES

All are of good flavor and ripen early enough for our climate.

*Moore's Diamond*.—White; few seeds, almost without pulp; berries adhere well to bunch.

*Worden*.—Black; large berry and bunch, best flavor. Ten days earlier than Concord.

*Concord*.—Black; most popular. The parent of the two preceding sorts.

## AMERICAN GOOSEBERRIES

*Downing*.—Light green, large, heavy, annual cropper.

*Red Jacket*.—Red, large, smooth; most free from mildew.

## CURRANTS

*Cherry*.—Red, large berry, short bunches; stout, erect grower.

*Fay's Prolific*.—Red; long bunches, large berry, early, rapid picker.

*White Grape*.—White; very large, sweet berry; valuable for table use.

*Lee's Prolific*.—Black; large in berry and bunch, very prolific; fine for cooking.

## RASPBERRIES

*Cuthbert*.—Red, very large, sweet; carries well.

*Kansas*.—Black, vigorous, very productive.

## Rhubarb (*Linnaeus*)

Pieplant; large, early and tender.

## Native Nut Trees

(See descriptions under Trees.)

Beech nut. Black walnut. Butternut. Filbert.

# EVERGREENS



*Specimen Evergreens*



THE following list of Evergreens is selected from a large assortment as being the varieties best suited for planting in our climate about Chicago.

## **Arbor Vitae** (*Thuja occidentalis*)

A tall, compact native evergreen with flat, scale-like leaves. Often planted in tubs for decorative purposes. It also makes the best evergreen hedge as it admits of close trimming in any form.

## **Austrian Pine** (*Pinus Laricio austriaca*)

A large, vigorous, compact growing pine with long dark green needles.



## White Pine (*Pinus Strobus*)

A large, very fast-growing native, with soft, light-green foliage. Thrives in poor soil and makes an ideal windbreak.

## Norway Spruce (*Picea excelsa*)

The most commonly used evergreen for all purposes, whether as a Christmas tree; in groups on the lawn, or as a tall hedge.

## Colorado Blue Spruce (*Picea pungens glauca*)

A dense symmetrical conifer, with stiff needles of a most pleasing and distinct steel-blue sheen. A diamond in comparison with all other kinds of evergreens for specimen planting.

**All Evergreens should be planted in the Spring.**



*Colorado Blue Spruce*



## TREES

SUITABLE FOR THE FOLLOWING USES:

### AVENUE or STREET TREES

Bronze Ash	Huntington Elm	Norway Maple
Green Ash	Red Elm	Silver Maple
White Ash	Hackberry	Sugar Maple
Catalpa	Linden	Carolina Poplar
American Elm	Cut-leaved Maple	Sycamore

### WEEPING TREES

Weeping Cut-leaved Birch	Weeping Cut-leaved Maple	Wisconsin Weeping Willow
Camperdown Elm	Kilmarnock Willow	Ring-leaved Willow
Teas' Weeping Mulberry	Babylonian Willow	

### TREES WITH ORNAMENTAL FOLIAGE

Acacia	Tree of Heaven	Purple Willow
Cut-leaved Birch	Tartarian Maple	Rosemary Willow
Hercules Club	Cotinus Willow	Silver Willow
Cut-leaved Maple	Laurel-leaved Willow	Viburnum Willow
Ginkgo		

### TREES WITH COLORED FOLIAGE

Bronze Ash	Geneva Maple	Golden Poplar
Purple-leaved Catalpa	Schwedler Maple	Pyramidal Silver Poplar
Purple-leaved Elm	Sugar Maple	Laurel Willow
Golden Hop	Purple-leaved Plum	Silver Willow

## TREES WITH ORNAMENTAL FRUIT

Mountain Ash	Bird Cherry	Russian Mulberry
Prickly Ash	Horse Chestnut	Native Thorn
American Beech	Hackberry	Wild Crab Apple
Buckeye	Hop Tree	Black Walnut
Butternut		

## TREES WITH ATTRACTIVE BARK IN WINTER

Canoe Birch	Blue Willow	Golden Willow
Cut-leaved Birch	Daphne Willow	Mahogany Willow
Sycamore		

## TREES WITH SHOWY FLOWERS

Acacia	Double-flowering Crab	Sycamore
Catalpa	Hercules Club	Red Bud
Bird Cherry	Horse Chestnut	Tulip Tree
Mountain Ash	American Linden	Native Thorn
Wild Crab Apple	Norway Maple	

## SHRUBS and VINES

SUITABLE FOR THE FOLLOWING USES:

### FALL AND WINTER EFFECTS

Alder	Elder	Sweet Brier
Buckthorn	Filbert	Snowberry
Black Buckthorn	Bush Honeysuckles	Strawberry Tree
Coralberry	Japanese Ivy	Sumach
Cranberry	Matrimony Vine	Witch Hazel
Bittersweet	Moonseed	Wayfaring Tree
Virginia Clematis	Nannyberry	Winterberry
Golden Dogwood	Privet	Wolfberry
Panicked Dogwood	Japan Quince	Woodbine
Siberian Dogwood	Rugosa Rose	

### FOR SHADY LOCATIONS

Prickly Ash	Honeysuckle in variety	Strawberry Tree
Cranberry	Lilacs	Syringa
Flowering Currant	Potentilla	Japan Quince
Am. Black Currant	Privet in variety	Viburnum
Dogwood in variety	Snowball	Wolfberry
Filbert	Opulent Spirea	Nine Bark



## FINE AND CUT-LEAVED FOLIAGE

Cut-leaved Elder  
Tamarisk

Cut-leaved Sumach

Fern-leaved Sumach

## COLORLED FOLIAGE

Buffaloberry  
Purple Barberry  
Golden Elder

Variegated Dogwood  
Purple-leaved Plum  
Golden Spirea

Golden Syringa  
Variegated Weigelia

## FOR TRIMMERS

Low-spreading bushes suitable for trimming below other shrubbery.

Adam's Needle  
Siberian Almond  
Barberry in variety

Coralberry  
Snowberry

Spirea in variety  
Wolfberry

## FOR HEDGES

The order indicates the height attained, at maturity, beginning with the lowest

Bumalda Spirea  
Thunberg's Barberry  
Japan Quince  
Van Houtte Spirea  
Privet in variety

Purple Barberry  
Green Barberry  
Lilac  
Syringa

Honeysuckle  
Buckthorn  
Nine Bark  
Russian Mulberry

## FOR RETAINING EMBANKMENTS

Rosa Humilis  
Matrimony Vine

Panicled Dogwood  
Sumach in variety

Willow in variety

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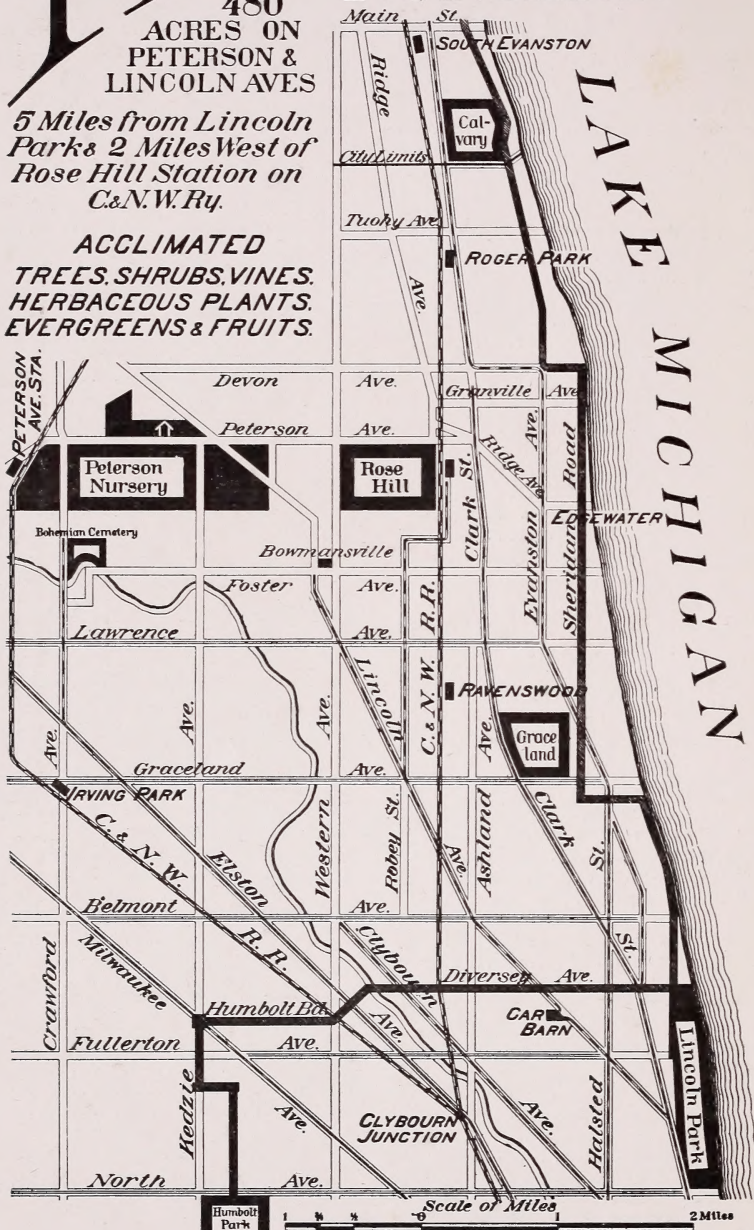


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